Taxation of Barbers.—For violating the statute providing that barbers shall be licensed and registered before being allowed to engage in tonsorial toil, appellant in Jackson *v.* State, 117 Southwestern Reporter, 818, was convicted. The law exempts students in the state university and barbers in small towns. Its purpose is to insure efficiency in the barbers and hygienic conditions in their establishments. The statute was declared unconstitutional by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals on the ground that it was contrary to the provision prohibiting taxation of mechanical employments, and that by its exceptions it became discriminatory because the evils intended to be prevented could as easily arise in an institution of learning or a hamlet as in the frescoed parlors of a metropolis.

Person Setting Up Estoppel Must Be Prejudiced Thereby.—One insured in a beneficiary association indicated his purpose to absent himself from his family for a few days, but from that time nothing was heard of him. For two years following his absence the premiums were paid by his wife. Thereafter an opportunity presented itself to the wife to dispose of her real property for which purpose she secured a divorce that she might convey a good title to the realty. Seven years after the husband's disappearance she instituted an action for the insurance. The association insisted that by bringing the action for divorce she had expressed her belief that her husband lived, and that after she had ceased payments on his certificate she was estopped to assert that he was dead. In Butler *v.* Supreme Court I. O. F., 101 Pacific Reporter, 481, the Washington Supreme Court decided that the wife was not estopped to assert her husband's death within the two years following his disappearance, as the association could not have been injured by reason of her conduct.

Tendency of Registration to Disfranchise.—The Illinois law made registration a prerequisite to voting. There was an opportunity allowed to register for the August election in April. No person who would not be 21 on the day of the election following his registration was allowed to register, but those persons moving into a precinct subsequent to the registration day were allowed to vote. The law was attacked in People *v.* Strassheim, 88 Northeastern Reporter, 821, on the grounds that it was invalid because violating the constitutional provision that elections shall be free and equal, and that it tended to disfranchise electors. Thus a man becoming 21 between April and August would not be entitled to vote. He might become 21 within a day after the April election and possess all the qualifications of a voter, but the law, affording him no opportunity to register, deprived him of the right to vote in August. Those securing citizenship through naturalization between the months mentioned would be in a like predicament. The Illinois Supreme Court, adopting both objec-